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### The Lambeth Conference.

An encyclical issued on August 7 from Lambeth Palace sets forth the results of the deliberations of the 243 Bishops who took part in the Lambeth Conference which has just come to an end. Although the decisions of this conference are not binding on the American Protestant Episcopal Church many of them cannot fail to exert much influence upon it, and consequently they deserve careful attention.

We can point to but one of the eightysix resolutions adopted by the conference which seems to have no chance of acceptance on this side of the Atlantic, if indeed it has any in British India, in the Australian Commonwealth or in British North America. We refer to the averment that "all races of people, whatever their language and conditions, must be welded into one body, and the organization of different races living side by side into separate or independent churches on the basis of race or color is inconsistent with the vital and essential principle of the unity of Christ's Church. It is well known that in our Southern States the white and the colored members of the Episcopal Church will not worship together and the same thing may be said of almost every other Protestant sect in the country south of the Potomac and Ohio. 'In many a Northern city also the whites and the negroes form separate congregations though they may belong to the same religious denomination.

There is no likelihood that this custom will be modified by the exhortationof the Lambeth Conference. It is well known also that in British India, although a good many native converts to Christianity have been made, their places of worship are not frequented as a rule by white people. In the Australian colonies and in British Columbia Christian missionaries have organized not a few Chinese and Japanese into religious societies, but public opinion constrains these to worship apart from the dominant white element of the community. So far, then, as Greater Britain and the United States are concerned this particular resolution of the Lambeth Conference must be regarded as merely a pious wish or counsel of perfection. This seems to be recognized by the Archbishop of Canterbury himself, who in the encyclical admits that the solution of racial problems is the despair of statesmen, while at the same time he deems it the duty of the Church to face the perplexities which daunt civil rulers.

Another decision which the Lambeth Conference can hardly hope will be respected in the Australian Commonwealth-much less in the United States-is that which by the very close vote of 87 , to 84 pronounces it undesirable that the innocent party to a divorce for adultery receive the blessing of the Church upon remarriage. We are not surprised that nearly half of the members of the conference who voted hesitated to set themselves above the civil laws of their respective countries in this particular. We add that one should avoid misconstruing the sympathy expressed by the Lambeth Conference with the socialistic movement in so far as that movement aims to procure for all persons fair treatment and a real opportunity to live true human lives. It is undoubtedly the teaching of every Protestant sect as well as of the Catholic Church that individual property is a trust held for the benefit. of the community and that the moral responsibility of the individual owner embraces the character and general social effect of any business in which his money is invested, the treatment of employees therein and the payment of just wages. That is to say, what is inculcated in this resolution of the Lambeth Conference is the observance of justice, equity and philanthropy, and not socialism in a correct sense of the word.

The Liquor Question in New Jersey.

The Hon. JOHN FRANKLIN FORT WAS e-cted Governor of New Jersey last November because he pledged himself to enforce the Bishops' law, sometimes called the Sunday closing act. "The bill was passed," as he said in a speech opening the campaign in Newark, "in response to the moral and religious dethe polls and elected Judge Fort after he HAM as probably due merely to inadhad declared in a speech at Princeton, vertence. a moral and religious centre: "The Bishops' law will not be repealed unless it is over my veto."

The emergency has arisen; Governor FORT is face to face with his responsibility, but he is helpless to enforce the law whose repeal he must resist in good faith. In the cities of New Jersey the \* Sunday closing act is a dead letter, ex-

of the law, owing "to the vigilance of a Sheriff with a reverence for law and to Grand Juries composed of men who respect their oaths." This vigilant Sheriff is FRANK SOMMER, the New Idea lieutenant of Senator Colby. In Jersey City, Atlantic City and Elizabeth the law has been contemptuously violated and conditions exist that are a public scandal. On a recent Sunday the clergymen of all denominations in Elizabeth thundered from their pulpits. "The situation in Atlantic City," declares Governor FORT, fresh from a perusal of the State Excise Commission's report, "is one that must shock all lovers of the law."

The police in cities other than Newark have failed to see what was passing under their eyes, Grand Juries have not found enough evidence to justify indictments, and Prosecutors and Judges, according to Governor FORT, "openly state that they cannot enforce the law." They explain that public sentiment is so hostile to the Bishops' law that it is useless to impanel Grand Juries to find indictments. Remove Judges, Prosecutors and Sherffs," is the cry raised by the good people who elected Governor FORT. This he cannot do, for the derelicts are constitutional officers and removable only upon impeachment by the Legislature.

Therefore the Governor cannot eng force the law. He can but reflect the moral sentiment of the State and make recommendations to the Legislature for the better enforcement of the law. The country is for it, the cities against iteven Newark, as the overwhelming election of Mayor HAUSSLING proved. So that the liquor question is very much in politics in New Jersey, and no man can tell what the complexion of the next Legislature will be and what it will do.

### The Addyston Pipe Case.

One of the principal addresses delivered before the Virginia Bar Association at its recent meeting at Hot Springs was a paper read by the Hon. WILLIAM LINDSAY, formerly Senator from Kentucky, on the subject of "Corporation Control." It possesses peculiar interest just at this time by reason of the fact that Mr. WILLIAM H. TAFT was in the audience and afterward made some comments upon the views of the speaker which are quite clearly expressive of the opinions that he himself now entertains in regard to the scope of Federal legislation over corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Senator LINDSAY declared that great

corporations, with the combinations of capital which they control, were proving to be the greatest instruments for evil that man had ever devised. In order to restrain their power to increase material prosperity at the expense of the freedom of our institutions he contended that it was not enough to appeal to the authorities at Washington. Corporations being created by the States under whose laws they were called into existence, resort should be had to the States to reduce their privileges and limit the immunities which they enjoy at the expense of the public welfare. In short, the position of the speaker was that the remedy for the injury which the country is suffering from corporate greed must be sought from the Governments of the respective States rather than from the national Government. He concluded his address by this quotation from a speech by Judge TAFT: "It is settled, and rightfully settled, that the national Government can do nothing in this direction except where such trusts are for the purpose of interstate commerce."

In commenting upon this portion of Senator LINDSAY'S address Mr. TAFT

" My position is that there is no objection to State control within the State; but unless a corporation sells its product in other States than that in which it is created it will do little bustness. Selling in other States constitutes interstate commerce, and of that there should be and can be Federal supervision. That was settled in the Addyston pipe

This reference to the Addyston pipe case makes it worth while to inquire just what questions arose and precisely what a combination whereby it obtained a

was decided in that famous litigation. A suit was instituted in the United States District Court for the Southern to prosecution under the Sherman act District of Ohio in behalf of the United States against the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company of Cincinnati and five other corporations to obtain an injunction under the Sherman anti-trust act its associates invoked the doctrine of to restrain the defendants, who were engaged in the manufacture, sale and transportation of iron pipe, from continuing to act under or carry on a combination into which they were alleged to to the future disposition of the manuhave entered and which was charged to factured article, whereas in the Addyston be illegal and unlawful under the statute because it was in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States of the Union.

The District Court decided in favor of

tion. The Government appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, of which WILLIAM H. TAFT was then a member, and that tribunal reversed the decision of the District Court and directed a decree to be entered which should perpetually enjoin the defendants from maintaining the combination in the manufacture. sale and transportation of cast iron pipe as described in the petition and from doing any business as such combination. Thereupon the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, where the case was argued in April and decided in December, 1899. The opinion of the court was written by Mr. Justice PECK-HAM, with whom all his associates concurred, and it was in favor of the Gevernment upon every question involved in the litigation, except that the form of the injunction granted by the Circuit Court was slightly modified because a mands of the State." The moral and little too broad in its terms. This slight | Beveridge's Law or Something Just religious people of New Jersey rallied to error was characterized by Judge PECK-

The proof showed that in 1894 the six ! with pride at the operation of the child corporations that were made defendants had entered into an agreement in regard to the manufacture and sale of cast iron i and released the floodgates of his vocifpipe which substantially provided that there should be no competition between them in any of the thirty-six States and That is where he can now contemplate Territories mentioned in the agreement. When first made the contract further he labored so pestiferously. cept in Newark, where, to quote the Sun- ! provided for a system of bonuses pay-

day Call, there is "a good enforcement" able to the respective parties for the purpose of restricting competition and maintaining prices. This method proved unsuccessful and in 1895 an alteration was made in the contract and a substituted plan was adopted whereby orders for pipe were to be submitted to competitive bidding for the privilege of manufacturing under each order and the party securing the order "should have the protection of all the other

shops." It is not necessary to state the details of the arrangement with any further particularity. There was no substantial denial of the combination on the part of the defendants as alleged in the petition, but their contention was that their association was entered into for the purpose of avoiding the losses which they would otherwise sustain in consequence of the ruinous competition between manufacturers of cast iron pipe. Being formed for this purpose, they contended that the combination could not properly be deemed and should not be deemed to be a violation of the Sherman act.

The first proposition upon which the defendants based their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was that the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution applies only to the protection of interstate commerce from interference by State legislation or through the agency of regulations made under the authority of a State, and that it does not carry with it the general power on the part of Congress to prohibit private contracts between individuals or corporations, even though it may happen that such private contracts relate to interstate commerce, and in fact result in the obstruction of such commerce. It was contended that the Constitution guarantees liberty of private contract to the citizen upon commercial subjects as well as upon others, and that it was not the purpose of the framers of that instrument to do anything more by the enactment of the interstate commerce clause than to insure uniformity of regulation against unfavorable and discriminating action upon the part of the State Legislatures. The Supreme Court, however, expressly declined to adopt this view. declaring that the Constitution does not exclude Congress from legislating in reference to private contracts in the exercise of its power to regulate commerce between States. "On the contrary," said Justice PECKHAM, "we think the provision regarding the liberty of the citizen is to some extent limited by the commerce clause of the Constitution and that the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce comprises the right to enact a law prohibiting the citizen from entering into those contracts which directly and substantially and not merely indirectly, remotely, incidentally and collaterally regulate to a greater or less degree commerce among the States. He pointed out as indicative of the prevailing view in the legal profession on the subject that no State Legislature had attempted to authorize contracts which would necessarily involve a regulation of interstate commerce.

In the second place the appellants endeavored to justify the combination on the ground that even admitting that it affected interstate commerce the contract was merely a reasonable restraint upon ruinous competition among themselves, and being formed to prevent such competition and thereby secure prices for pipe which were fair and reasonable to the public as well as to themselves, it must be deemed unobjectionable in law. The Supreme Court did not pass upon the question whether these facts, assuming them to be true, would constitute a valid defence, but expressed its agreement with the view taken by Circuit Judge TAFT in the Circuit Court of Appeals to the effect that the combination was in fact designed to enhance prices beyond a sum which was fair and rea-

sonable. In the case of the United States against the C. C. Knight company, decided some years previously, the Supreme Court had held that the American Sugar Refining practical monopoly of the manufacture of sugar, was nevertheless not liable because the combination related only to manufacture and not to commerce between the States or with foreign countries. The Addyston Pipe Company and this decision in their behalf. Mr. Justice PECKHAM, however, distinguished the cases upon the facts. In the Knight case, he said, there was no agreement in regard pipe case it was clearly the purpose of the combination directly to impose a restraint upon interstate commerce in regard to the pipe which should be manufagtured by any of the parties to the the defendants and dismissed the peti- contract to be transported beyond the State in which it was made. Each corporation was bound not to send any of its goods out of the State in which they were manufactured to be sold in any other State unless it did so in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The significance of Judge TAFT's reference to this decision in the Addyston pipe case is this: It is a declaration of his opinion that only Congress possesses adequate power to restrain and prevent such a combination between corporations as was there under consideration -that is to say, a combination intended to enhance the price of a manufactured article upon its transportation to a locality other than the State in which it is made. The decision of the Supreme Court establishes the power of Congress to deal with such combinations and by implication negatives that of the Legislatures of the several States to do so.

as Good. Senator BEVERIDGE, wherever he may be at present, is in a position to point labor law in Washington. That where he altitudinized and gesticulated eration and generally made himself preposterous and irritating for so long. the first fruits of the statute for which

According to a Washington paper, one

employed by a railroad, dwells in a modest quarter of the city. He is an honest, hard working man who receives \$2.70 a day for his services. He has a family to support, consisting of a wife and six children, an aged mother, two grandchildren and a widowed daughterin-law. A very populous and ample fireside circle, one might say, to be maintained on \$2.70 a day. A really sensitive person may figure out the details for himself

Among Mr. TALBOTT's dependents is a bright, industrious boy named THERON. aged thirteen, who during the summer has been working in one of the office buildings, operating a telephone booth and doing odd jobs which in the aggregate bring him between \$3 and \$5 a week. He is an ambitious boy and expected to go to school next winter; and in addition to the money he gave his mother each week was saving up to buy his books. His work was light, wholesome, much better than playing in the streets, and besides he was contributing substantially to the family purse.

This is the boy who was first turned out of his place and then, when he went back to run errands and do small chores in the hope of earning at least a part of his former sumptuous income, was arrested. Then a warrant was sworn out for the janitor of the building in which the boy worked rather than idle in the gutter, and thus at last the well fed authorities stood triumphant upon the execution of Senator BEVERIDGE's intelligent, humane and useful child labor law!

Where is Senator BEVERIDGE now? Disporting himself in cool places, no doubt, while the TALBOTTS skimp and starve in the glaring purlieus of Washington. But the law goes on and that is enough for him. He is vindicated, no matter what happens to foolish hove and their brothers and sisters and parents and assorted relatives. If the Senator has time to think of it he ought to be proud indeed

#### Look Out for the Engine.

In various ways in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas. Illinois, to mention only four States. the voters are showing a strong determination to get the candidates they want and the issues they want. Cold about the national campaign, they are hot enough about local matters and candidates. The same spirit can be found all over the country. It means bad days for the machine. The old cry of anything to save the party would be answered with guffaws; the old meekness before the bosses is gone. The people are not accepting sumphs or hacks for State offices because the machine thinks that anybody is good enough to run a Presidential year. It is a year of kicking and mutiny. A good year for scratchers, a mighty lean year for bosses.

Persons in that line of business in these parts will save their bacon by looking out for the engine when the bell rings. There are times in the course of political events when the people have to have their own way.

Many letters from writers in various parts of the country who say they are Republicans but intend to vete for Mr. Bryan this year have reached the Democratic candidate.—Prepaich from Lincoln.

But there's a suspicious paucity of name of Republicans who intend to vote for Mr. BRYAN. Meanwhile Judge TAFT's press bureau produces a daily list of Democrats. bona fide, conspicuous and unabashed. who yow that they will cast their for him. And the activity of the official photographer is incessant. On Saturday the candidate was taken in the midst of group of "twenty-five prominent Democrats" (names supplied) at White Sulphur Springs. The landslide for Mr. BRYAN is very slow in getting under way.

Mr. BRYAN will see a confirmation of his worst fears in the blowing overboard at the Fingy Conners picnic of a Bryan and Kern subscription paper.

A pamphlet has been published in Berlin by Herr von Nottberg of the Berliner Lokalangeiger "to show the real as against Company, although it had entered into the legendary Roosevert." Vain effort when one considers what the legendary ROOSEVELT will become.

# Wants to Be "Shown."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In this morning's Sun I find under the caption "Roose veit Hears of Hughes" an account of what a Great Personage apparently deems best for the political welfare of this State at present Now, I am not from Missouri, but I hope the people of New York will "show me" why this CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Government Guarantee of Business. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why

not have a national guarantee of all small businesses? I put my money into a meat market and got cleaned out. Have no bank deposit to guarantee, but would like to have my meat business guaranteed when I get on my feet again. CHICAGO, August 7.

"At Last a Truthful Man!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How refreshing that General Corbin is not a liar But, then, one must give due consideration to the fact that his version of the Brownsville affair fits in just at this time admirably with the exigencies of the political situation. A. B. H. LENOX, Mass., August 8.

The Mule of the Peerless.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Bryan has chosen the mule for his campaign mascot A good selection. The mule will be a great more appropriate than the thorough bred Democratic jackass. LEONARD CULVER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 7.

Music in the Flat and in the Beer Garden. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has a sale keeper who runs a summer garden restaurant any right to keep a whole neighborhood of respectable loving citizens awake until midnigh every night in the week, Sunday included, with noisy band playing a repertoire of the "Merry Widow" and ragtime order? Or have the long suffering citizens some rights of their own? Tenants in the neighborhood have a clause tr their leases constraining them to cease musica noise at 1930 P. M. Good! But why should no the saloon keeper come under the same rule, thereby allowing tired brains and overgrought city nerve a chance to get a little restful sleep before the mid MAUD POWELL. night hour? NEW YORK, August 7.

Sartorial. Now Bryan starts in begging: We wonder not thereat; His clothes long since were stolen, He has to pass the hat.

The Acceptance. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer men must sell and men must delve. And life is what they make it

HENRY TALBOTT, aged fifty, a carpenter RUM AND REGULARITY IN THE Hughes imbroglio has greatly stimulated THREE CENT CITY.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7 .- The game of politics in the home of the Three Cent One is sui generis, not to be duplicated from Maine to California. Here is the radicalism, "igtelligent radicalism." beside which the progressive propaganda of the Roosevelt West is as conservative as ginger pop. The following is a typical introduction to the Cleveland brand as supplied by a prominent disciple and officeholder of Three Cent Tom:

"No, of course I an, not going to vote for Bryan or Harmon, but I don't care to make a public statement, because I am anxious to get the Bryan men to cut Harmon and the Harmou men to cut Bryan!"

The trouble with Mr. Bryan, the really fatal difficulty in Cleveland, lies in the fact that he is a conservative, a reactionary. "Just for a handful of voters he left us

say the followers of Mayor Tom. "Once he was a prophet, now he is only a grandfather looking for a job." This is another illuminating comment. "If we were intellectually on the level

with ourselves we should vote for Debs,"

is a statement frequently heard here. It is evident that the Three Cent dispen sation is troubled, yet its political troubles, State and national, are as nothing; the real trouble is at home. It is not Rryan, it is not physical valuation, it is not the Oklahoma bank law that is a gitating the Johnson soul. Not in the least. It is the grim, horrid, omnipresent spectre of the five cent fare. For the Three Cent variety has almost failed. And for Mayor Tom down to his last political follower there is nothing but the three cent problem.

"Guess we've had all the radicalism we can chew for a little while. It's a case of chew or choke with us," said one of Mayor Tom's disciples. "Chew or choke," this is the Johnson dilemma at the moment, with the odds in favor of the choking.

Mr. Bryan and his friends humbled Mayor Tom at Denver. Three Cent Tom openly attacked Judson Harmon in speech and in letter, and the Democrats of Ohio nominated him for Governor. Hence it is fairly obvious that the Johnson following is off the reservation-or it would be if it could forget the three cent problem. "Rum may make Tom regular." This is

the single consolation for the Democrat who desires to see the ticket elected. The significance of this comment is that the liquor dealers of Cleveland are strongly organized and thoroughly devoted to the prospects of the Democratic State ticket, and the Johnson machine must be prac

tical. "Call mive a machine and the other fellow's the organization," is the way Mayor Tom sums it up with genial frank ness. The Johnson followers may support the State ticket of necessity, but there will be very few coats taken off. Worst of all. the radical slogan will not be sounded At the moment, however, they will not even concede that a national campaigu is afoot, They are as radical as Iowa, these Cuya hoga county Democrats, but as provincial as Manhattan. So at last, on the very threshold of the reactionary East, Mr. Bryan is denounced as a "mere office seeking reactionary." He may be radical enough to suit Kanass, but he is far too reactionary for the Three Cent City, which is nervously fingering the other two pennies. For there is no national issue in Cleveland either, nothing but troublesome traction and Mayor Tom has just invented a new kind of ticket, made of tin.

To enter Ohio by way of Cincinnati and proceed to Columbus is to gather the idea that Harmon is almost certain of election and that the Legislature may be Democratic. But in Cleveland the impression i just the reverse. The Johnson voices are openly and bitterly hostile to Bryan and to Harmon. Many of them will not support either. None of them will work hard This of course tends to modify in part at least the view of the situation set forth bus Harmon is thought to have the better chance, in Cincinnati he is already elected but in Cleveland he has no chance. As for Bryan. Ohio has no champion to explain why Mr. Bryan is busy marking down

this State as doubtful. There is one detail which should be mentioned as indicating a very significant state of affairs. Ever since Gov. Hughes announced his willingness to run again THE SUN correspondent has encountered a very clear cut and widespread notion among Republicans in Indiana and Ohio that the New York Governor must be renominated. The reasons ascribed vary, but the politician and the Republican in the street are equally decided in the

matter. "We are running a Moral Campaign out here in Indiana and Ohio, a genuine 18 karat moral campaign, and it is hard enough to get away with it as it is without having to face the charge that our fellow moralists in New York let the gamblers control their party." This is one comment, the comment based on the local situation.

There is also to be met a very clear notion that if Hughes is turned down New York may be doubtful on the national as well as the State ticket. West of the Alle ghanies there is a very clear impression that in New York and the East generally Mr. Bryan's weakness is so marked that under normal conditions the outcome is a foregone conclusion. There is, however, dread of any disturbance which might complicate the situation and make a local situation as nasty as that existing in the Republican politics of Wisconsin or Indiana, or for that matter as unpleasant as the Ohio condition.

The eagerness with which the New Yorker is questioned about the Hughes situation is of itself significant. He is invariably told-with an air of finality:

"The Republican leaders in New York won't dare to turn Hughes down. They may scratch and they may squeal, but there s nothing to it." This is a very fair summary of the frame

of mind existing in the central States. Here it is not forgotten that Mr. Hughes might have been the Vice-Presidential nominee at Chicago by mere consent. His racetrack fight has left the impression of a very vigorous personality in the middle West. Even the politicians admit their qualified admiration for the man who disposed of the gentlemen of their profession n New York. "Use him you must, get rid of him

afterward the best way you can," is the burden of their advice to their New York brethren. But on the main proposition politician and private citizen agree, and their agreement suggests the extent to which the influence of the national party may be exerted to decide the New York action. Nor is there any mistaking the extent of the interest that this question of Hughes has aroused in the central States.

"Hughes must be nominated." This is everywhere stated as a foregone conclusion.

There is a Democratic side to this Hughes question too. Even in Lincoln, Neb., the situation is being watched closely, and it is no violation of confidence to say that Mr. Bryan has been told that his real chance in New York lies in the rejection of Hughes by the Republicans. There is no exaggeration, moreover, in the statement that the

the national Democratic hope of carrying New York. There is no doubt, moreover despite the brave talk of the Democrats in the middle West, that without New York they have no hope. Thus there is an instant proof of the fact that the Hughes problem has a national phase. Because of the national phase, moreover, the Republicans of the country seem to have made up their minds with great unanimity and no small

degree of decision. When you board a street car in Cleveland you pay your three cents and then ask for a transfer. For this transfer you pay an other cent. When you surrender it your fourth penny flows joyfully back. Of course you realize that it is yours, was due you from the start, but there is a pleasurable sensation, unusual to a New Yorker, of having actually wrang something from a wicked corporation, of having wrested a rebate from a common carrier. It is all a mere transitory illusion, but it tickles the innate anarchy of the mere proletariat.

Yet each day now there is to be heard in this three cent land the forecast of the drawing nigh of the evil days. Twenty hours out of the twenty-four Mayor Tom sits in his office-the Municipal Traction officepuzzling out a safe return to a five cent fare. Nationally, in the State campaign and locally there is but one issue in Cleveland. For Three Cent Tom is wrestling with the all absorbing dilemma-"a nicke or bust" for the company or "a nickel and bust" for his political organization. Hence he lack of interest in the national campaign in Cuyahoga county.

## THE CUP TO CARPENTER.

Approval of the Plan, Provided President

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see t stated that at a reception to the Olympic competitors on August 29, patronized by "consolation" cup is to be presented to Carenter to make up to him for the victory he was deprived of in the 400 meter race. This recognition of a fine athlete unfairly treated by foreigners; but some would perhaps ap-prove of the presentation a little more wholeneartedly if a clearer official account of the incident than has yet appeared were forth-

Commissioner Sullivan, who presumably peaks officially, has so far, I believe, put forward just one assertion of fact in rebutta of the British charge. It is not easy to sus-tain a negative, but this one fact if demonpenter. Unfortunately Mr. Sullivan's assertion on the point is contradicted by the reported statements of two American com-

reported statements of two American competitors, who were in a good position to judge, Mr. Sullivan's only assertion of fact that I have seen is that Carpenter was "fully three strides ahead of Haiswelle"—meaning of course, at the time of the alleged foul.

The contradictions alluded to are: (1) A competitor who landed last Saturday told the reporters that "contact" occurred between Halswelle and Carpenter and that he was close to them when the incident happened: (2) Carpenter was reported at the time as saying in a statement just after the race that Halswelle was "abreast" of him eighty yards from the finish and that he [Carpenter] felt quite certain there had been no contact inot because he was three strides ahead, but because "I always know what I do in a race." These contradictions do not, of course, in the least establish the British case, but they seem to make a fuller pronouncement from Mr. Sullivan desirable.

Boston, August 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Several ditorials and other articles have appeared recently in some of the papers of the State expressing astonishment at the apparently antagonistic attitude in Onondaga county toward Governor Hughes. Now, this really should cause no wonder whatsoever when one carefully considers the following unpardonable offences that the Governor has committed or wishes to commit:

(1) He forced the retirement in disgrace from public office of our leading citizen, the prominent and present boss of the Repubcan machine in this county.

(2) He advocates the creation of a direct primary law, for which, among such precious patriots as the heads of the machines in Syracuse and Albany, there is absolutely no sentiif he has even consulted them upon the sub-

(3) He has greatly diminished the influence and prestige of the New York State Fair, one of the pet institutions of Syracuse and Onondaga county, by affixing his signature to measures calling for large appropriations for new buildings and permanent improve-

(4) He caused the downfall of the racetrack gambler, formerly a potent factor for evil at the fair, by his anti-gambling bill. (5) He endeavors to appoint to public office men fitted by experience for the place instead of creatures of the machines, who have the approval and approbation of the

(6) He has alienated the affections of many Republican voters from the machine, and has been guilty of heresy by teaching that the ild be represented in the Legislature instead of the bosses, as formerly and has gone even further by showing how simply it may be accomplished.

When such atrocious acts as these are recalled there ought to be felt no further surprise that thousands of voters in this vicinity are silently awaiting the opportunity to rebuke the Governor by bolting the entire Republican ticket, both State and national, in case he does not get a renomination WILLIAM Y. BOYD.

SYBACUSE, August 8.

The Maine Seaconst Mission.

From the Kennebec Journal.

Many interesting facts concerning the work of the Maine Seacoast Missionary Society in its labors among the isolated islands along the coast are intained in its third annual report just made This unique parish is composed of fifty-two different settlements, in which are 3,760 persons, who are cared for by the society spiritually and physically. The missionaries make their rounds in the small vessel Morning Star, which goes 100 miles east and west of Mount Desert Island, stopping at each of the fifty-two settlements to hold religious services and care for the bodily wants of the inhabits once each month. Through the effort of the so-clety schools have been established on the islands of Malaga, Muscongus, Duck and Pagle by the State, but thus far the education for the 100 children connected with the lighthouse stations along the coast has been without result.

A Sign in Syracuse. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Just passed

the corner of S. Salina and F. Genesee streets, where, right near the hydraulic bridge which spans he limpld waters of the Eric Canal, I saw a sign, Family Washing by the Pound." Pretty good for SYRACUSE, August 8.

The House of Silence.

From the Philadelphia Record. BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Lilre Solomon's Femple, the residence here of Samuel Andrews of this place was built in stience. Andrews is a deaf mute, and every stroke of work on the house, from laying the foundation to installing the plumbing, has been done by mutes, friends of Andrews, who ive elsewhere in the State.

Two Union Men.

The game now goes merrily forward With proper political craft. As two brawny brothers of labor They gain of adherents a raft. A good union printer is Bryan. A union steam shoveller Taft.

The printing press has a high mission As spreader of knowledge and light; As moulder of men and opinion Upholder of truth and the right, its power is stronger than cannon, More great than the sword is its might.

More lowly the steam shovel's work is, More earthy the task that it craves. And yet a significant feature Is marked in the way it behaves-It may be exceedingly handy

For digging political graves.

TRAVELS AT HOME.

Garden, Historical, Architectural and lehthyological. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Yorkers who enjoyed Mr. Howelis's delightful account of his Roman holidays and your charming editorial comment on his closing letter look back, some of them, on their own tour in beautiful Italy, or look for-

ward, others of them, to what they will see when they are so fortunate as to visit that country. Very many, for instance, anticipate great pleasure at seeing the Aquarium at aples, and not one in a hundred of them in Naples, and not one in a finished of them in all probability has ever entered or even sean that at the Battery, compared with which the Neapolitan one is very ordinary indeed. This ignorance about one's own city and country is found the world over, and people are always looking abroad for things to admire

Peregrinum pro magnifico. By the way, I visit the New York Aquarium whenever fortune brings me back to my native town and have to confess that only this week have I discovered that it is one of

native town and have to confess that only this week have I discovered that it is one of the most beautiful buildings I have seen at home or abroad. Most people on entering go directly to the reservoirs containing the fish and never examine the architecture and decoration of the great hall with its people in a rarangement of columns and corresponding arches, one circle of them within the other, sustaining the wide extended roof. The interior of the central dome and of its skylights is glided, and the prevailing colors of the rest of the work are green and yellow very grateful to the eye.

The building was erected in 1807, and its outer wall, 635 feet in circumference, is nine feet thick, while the old ammunition rooms of this ancient fort are fifteen feet in thickeness. When first I knew the place it was a theatre, reached by a long bridge. Veranda ranaround the outside, and between the acte a promenade most enchanting, especially of a moonlight night, was open to the petrons. No spot around New York compares for beauty with the Battery, and no theatre to day equals the Castle Garden as it was. No need to tell its history. You may read it in the framed documents that hang on its walls, Lafayette was welcomed here in 1826. Jackson in 1822, Tyler in 1842, Kossuth in 1851. Barnum made his first great hit by introducing Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," here in 1850, clearing \$26,238 the first night, And so on. The building scated 6,000 persons, its diameter, 205 feet, being slightly greater than the distance between our numbered streets. But its proportions are so happy that there is nothing monstrous about it, and it gains on you as you examine if. Indeed, as I said before, I think it is one of the most beautiful halls to be found anywhere, and I doubt if Italy herself has anything to execute

Its lines.
At any rate, while your readers are awaiting to follow Howells to Naples, they may
well come and see what we have in Gotham.
EDWARD MCSWEENY.
MOUNT ST. MARY'S, Md., August 7.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY Most of Them Green Boys Who Quit the Service at the First Opportunity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

had the pleasure of reading many good artieles in The Sun on the subject of desertions from the army. As I served three years myself I think that I know something about the matter. The recruits are for the most part boys, many of them under eighteen. These boys are sent to a depot as soon as they enlist. Some of them are good, some are bad, but, sad to relate, the men who enlist are farworse altogether the men and boys make up a pretty hard bunch, and even those few among them that are not hard have to pretend to be. Now, this motley crew are drilled by experienced soldiers, who to a man loathe the very word recruit. They make life miserable for the greenhorn. This state of our young soldier's life doesn't represent his exapectations before enlistment. He soon gets lived of his tob.

pectations before enlistment. He soon gets tired of his job. Every recruit in a rendeze-vous talks about desertion in a matter of facts way, and in most cases old soldiers incite them both by words and brutal treatment to desert. A boy is soon educated to take a false view of desertion. He looks upon it lightly, without a thought of the consequences, as an established custom among the dissatisfied. At a recruiting post several men pull out every week.

Most of the recruits, however, wait until they are assigned to a regiment in the hope that conditions will improve. They are doomed to bitter disappointment, and, to use a very common expression, they go from the frying pan into the fire. Their new associates utterly refuse to have anything to do with them except to play some dish-hiral triet pen them. Under the conditions which I have tried to describe and know to be true almost any normal person would feel a hankering for ma's griddie cakes. Hundreds and hundreds of our young men pass through the above experience every year, desert—and then what are they? They are branded as criminals; their fate if caught is from one to five years in a military prison. Let me add that they receive an excelent criminal education white serving their sentences.

My contention is that their act in deserting was that of the fool rather than that of the

cation while serving their sentences.

My contention is that their act in deserting was that of the fool rather than that of the criminal and they should be dealt with in some other way. Most desertions occur in the first six months of soldiering; most deserters are boys; a great many deserters give themselves up to the law: most deserters are sentenced to a term of from one to five years in a military prison, and if they do not become criminals for life they come out with a load of misery on their shoulders that they never shake off.

MORGAN BLODGETT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., August 8.

LIQUOR QUESTION IN OHIO. Both Democrats and Republicans Voted

for the Rose County Option Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In . despatch to THE SUN of August 5 your Cincinnati correspondent says among other things that "the Republicans at the last session of the Legislature passed the Rose law," which provides for local option by counties.

The Rose bill was voted on in the Senate The Rose bill was voted on in the Senate February 5, and the result was: Yeas, 24—15 Republicans and 9 Democrate; nays, 13—10 Democrats and 3 Republicans; a majority of 11; all Senators present and voted. Nineteen votes were necessary for passage; it could not have been passed by the Republicans, because their vote was short of the necessary number for passage. The bill was voted on in the House February 26, and the result was: Yeas, 79—53 Republicans and 26 Democrats; nays, 36—6 Republicans and 30 Democrats; a majority of 43. Sixty-two votes were necessary for passage, and it could not have been passed by the Republicans, because they lacked 9 of the necessary number for passage. The vote in both branches shows that the total yeas were 103—68 Republicans and 36 Democrats: and the total nays 49—9 Republicans and 40 Democrats. The measure was therefore in no sense a partisan measure. I agree with your correspondent that the liquor question in Ohio is likely to be a very hotty contested issue.

CINCINNATI, August 8. ebruary 5, and the result was: Yeas, 24-

Bid the Moon Come Out of the Pacific Ocean?

From the National Geographical Magazine.
As to the origin of the Pacific Ocean bed, the greatest depression on the globe, many in-genious theories have been advanced, and among these the two following are interesting:

The first hypothesis suggests that the Pacific area was formerly occupied by a land mass which has. subsided below sea level, probably by volcanio agency. The volcanic system extending round the Pacific littoral of Asia and America lends considerable color to the theory and would represent the edge of the sunken plain. At this point of frac-ture the subjacent molten contents of the earth, have found vent and thus by dispersal have built up the coast mountain chains. If this be true, the present island groups of the Pacific would rep-

resent the summits of former mountain systems.

Whatever the cause of the isolation of the present archipelagoes, evidences are not lacking. that they have at some time been connected with other land masses. The absence of mammals of any importance, however, would suggest this period to be so remote that the severance occurred before the evolution of these creatures. The land mel-lusks, whose nearest affinities must be sought in geologic fossils, also point to the islands as having

been isolated in the remote past.

The second geological theory of the Pacific which has cialmed credence is the land mass which formerly occupied its depression was, in the age before the solidification of the globe was too far advanced, whirled off by centrifugal force and now composes our satellite the moon. A comparison of the shores of west America and east Asia with other evidence suggests some truth to this re-markable theory, for the coast lines will be seen to bear the same relation to one another as that

possessed by the identures of a legal document. Mrs. Malaprop Rediviva.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: I take the liberty to enclose a message delivered at a scance in Brooklyn last night before a distinguished audi-NEW YORE, August 8.

"Having heard that a certain exalted Persifiace thinks of going to Africa to hunt big game, he may poise in his mad carriage long enough to read the explosions of the celebrated Tartarin de Tarragon. for whom the Hone went a-begging."